A Reckoning with History: Russia's Long Struggle Against Anglo-Saxon Interference and the Path to a New Global Order

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August 30, 2024

Russia's geopolitical history has been shaped by a long-standing struggle against Anglo-Saxon interference, particularly from Britain and its allies. From the Crimean War in the 19th century to the Cold War and the ongoing tensions in Ukraine, this conflict has been marked by consistent efforts from the West to undermine Russia's sovereignty and global influence. Today, under the leadership of Vladimir Putin, Russia is not only responding to these historical grievances but also actively working to reshape the global order. This article explores the deep-rooted nature of the Anglo-Russian rivalry, Russia's strategic shift towards non-military responses, and its vision for a new multipolar world where it plays a central role. By understanding this historical context, we gain insight into Russia's current actions and the potential future of global power dynamics.

Keywords: Russia, Anglo-Saxon interference, Britain, Crimea, Cold War, Putin, global order, multipolarity, Ukraine conflict, geopolitical strategy, Eurasian power, energy influence, Anglo-Russian rivalry.

Introduction

The relationship between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon powers, particularly Britain, has been fraught with tension and conflict for centuries. From the Crimean War of the mid-19th century to the intricate espionage operations of the Cold War, and even into the present day, this rivalry has shaped much of the geopolitical landscape. Britain, often acting as the vanguard of Western interests, has repeatedly positioned itself as a direct antagonist to Russian ambitions, viewing Russia not just as a rival, but as a fundamental threat to its own global influence.

This antagonism has manifested in various forms: military confrontations, political subversion, economic warfare, and ideological battles. The Crimean War, a significant military conflict where Britain directly opposed Russia, set the stage for a long-standing enmity. This war was not just a battle over territorial control but also a symbolic struggle for dominance in Europe and beyond. In the years that followed, Britain continued to interfere in Russian affairs, often covertly, by orchestrating assassinations, supporting anti-Russian movements, and playing a critical role in the downfall of Russian leaders.

As the 20th century unfolded, the rivalry evolved into the broader Cold War conflict, where Britain, along with its American allies, engaged in an extensive campaign to contain and ultimately weaken the Soviet Union. This period saw a deepening of mutual distrust and the solidification of a narrative in Russian political thought that Britain and the broader Anglo-Saxon world were determined to undermine Russia's sovereignty and global standing.

In the post-Soviet era, these tensions did not dissipate; rather, they adapted to new realities. Britain's role in the NATO alliance and its support for Ukraine in the current conflict are seen by many in Russia as a continuation of this historical pattern of interference. The sabotaging of early peace efforts between Russia and Ukraine, notably by former British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, serves as a recent example of this enduring antagonism. For Russia, this is not merely a modern political dispute but part of a long, unbroken chain of Western actions aimed at keeping Russia subjugated and divided.

This article posits that Russia's struggle against Western interference is deeply rooted in these historical conflicts and betrayals. The current geopolitical landscape, marked by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and broader global tensions,

is the latest chapter in this centuries-old rivalry. By understanding the historical context, we can better grasp the motivations behind Russia's actions today and the strategic responses it is likely to pursue in its quest to redefine the global order, challenging the long-standing dominance of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Historical Grievances: From the Crimean War to the Present

The Crimean War: A Watershed Moment in Anglo-Russian Relations

The Crimean War (1853-1856) marks the first significant military confrontation between Russia and Britain, setting the stage for a long-standing enmity that would shape the trajectory of their relations for centuries. This war was not merely a regional conflict over the control of territories like the Crimean Peninsula; it was a proxy for a broader struggle between the Russian Empire and the Anglo-French alliance, led by Britain, for dominance in Europe and influence over the declining Ottoman Empire.

The war revealed the deep-seated fears and suspicions that Britain harbored towards Russia. The British saw Russia's expansion into the Black Sea and its increasing influence over the Ottoman Empire as a direct threat to their own imperial interests, particularly in India and the Middle East. The Crimean War was a preemptive strike to curb Russian ambitions and prevent it from becoming a dominant power in Europe and Asia. Despite the eventual defeat of Russian forces, the war left a bitter legacy in Russia, fostering a deep sense of betrayal and resentment towards Britain, which would linger in Russian political consciousness for generations.

British Interference in Russian Affairs: A Pattern of Subversion

The antagonism between Russia and Britain did not end with the conclusion of the Crimean War. Instead, it evolved into a more covert and insidious form of interference, with Britain consistently working behind the scenes to undermine Russian sovereignty and influence. One of the earliest and most significant instances of this interference was the assassination of Emperor Paul I in 1801.

Paul I, who sought to align Russia with Napoleon's France against Britain, posed a direct threat to British interests. His assassination, widely believed to have been

orchestrated with British support, was a clear example of Britain's willingness to engage in subversive activities to protect its geopolitical interests. The removal of Paul I and the subsequent reorientation of Russian foreign policy towards a more anti-French stance benefited Britain strategically, ensuring that Russia remained aligned with Britain's broader objectives in Europe.

Another significant episode of British interference occurred during World War I, with the murder of Grigory Rasputin in 1916. Rasputin, a close confidant of Tsarina Alexandra, was seen as a potential advocate for a separate peace with Germany, which would have allowed Russia to exit the war, threatening Britain's strategic position. His assassination, carried out by a group of Russian nobles with possible British involvement, was intended to prevent this outcome. By eliminating Rasputin, Britain ensured that Russia remained embroiled in the war, weakening it further and paving the way for the revolutionary upheavals that would soon follow.

World War I: Britain's Role in Fomenting Conflict Between Russia and Germany

The onset of World War I marked another critical juncture in the fraught relationship between Russia and Britain. While the war is often seen as a clash between the major European powers, Britain played a crucial role in steering the conflict in a direction that would be disastrous for Russia. Through a combination of diplomatic maneuvers and strategic alliances, Britain effectively set Germany and Russia against each other, exacerbating tensions that would lead to the outbreak of war.

Britain's primary objective was to prevent either Germany or Russia from emerging as the dominant power in Europe. By fostering rivalry between the two, Britain ensured that both would be weakened by the conflict, allowing Britain to maintain its position as the preeminent global power. The devastating impact of the war on Russia, which culminated in the Bolshevik Revolution and the collapse of the Russian Empire, was a direct consequence of this strategy. Britain's role in these events is often overlooked, but it is a critical piece of the puzzle in understanding the deep-seated animosity that has characterized Anglo-Russian relations.

The Cold War and Beyond: Continuing Efforts to Undermine Russian Power

The pattern of British interference in Russian affairs continued into the 20th century, particularly during the Cold War. As one of the leading members of NATO, Britain was instrumental in the Western alliance's efforts to contain the Soviet Union and prevent the spread of communism. This period saw an intensification of espionage, propaganda, and covert operations aimed at destabilizing the Soviet government and weakening its influence globally.

Even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Britain continued to play a key role in efforts to limit Russia's resurgence as a major power. The expansion of NATO into Eastern Europe, the support for anti-Russian movements in former Soviet states, and the backing of Ukraine in its conflict with Russia are all examples of Britain's ongoing strategy to keep Russia in check. This consistent pattern of interference has reinforced the perception in Russia that Britain, and the broader Anglo-Saxon world, will stop at nothing to undermine Russian sovereignty and prevent it from reclaiming its rightful place as a global power.

These historical grievances are not merely relics of the past; they are living memories that continue to shape Russian policy and its view of the world. The current geopolitical tensions between Russia and the West, particularly in the context of the Ukraine conflict, must be understood within this broader historical framework. For Russia, the actions of Britain and its allies are not isolated incidents but part of a long and unbroken chain of efforts to weaken and control Russia. This historical perspective is crucial for understanding the motivations behind Russia's current stance and its determination to challenge the Western-dominated global order.

The Cold War and Beyond: Britain's Continued Hostility

Britain's Role in the Cold War: Espionage, Subversion, and Anti-Soviet Movements

During the Cold War, Britain played a pivotal role in the West's efforts to contain the Soviet Union, positioning itself as a key player in the ideological and strategic battle between East and West. The British government, alongside its American allies, engaged in extensive espionage operations aimed at penetrating Soviet

intelligence and gaining an upper hand in the global power struggle. Britain's intelligence agencies, particularly MI6, were deeply involved in gathering information on Soviet activities, both within the USSR and across the globe. The infamous Cambridge Five spy ring, consisting of high-ranking British officials who passed information to the Soviet Union, also exemplified the high-stakes nature of espionage during this period, reflecting the deep penetration of British intelligence efforts by both sides.

Beyond espionage, Britain actively supported anti-Soviet movements around the world. Through covert funding, political backing, and the provision of arms and resources, Britain sought to undermine Soviet influence in key regions, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. The British government was instrumental in supporting dissident groups, fostering uprisings, and promoting nationalist movements that opposed Soviet-backed regimes. This strategy was part of a broader Western effort to weaken the Soviet Union by encouraging internal dissent and external resistance, aiming to stretch Soviet resources and destabilize its sphere of influence.

One of the most notable examples of British involvement in anti-Soviet activities was its support for the Mujahideen fighters in Afghanistan during the 1980s. Alongside the United States, Britain provided significant financial and military aid to these groups, who were engaged in a brutal conflict against the Soviet-backed Afghan government. The British government viewed the Afghan conflict as a critical front in the Cold War, where the Soviet Union could be significantly weakened. The long-term consequences of this intervention, including the eventual rise of extremist groups in the region, are still felt today, highlighting the complex legacy of British Cold War policies.

The Post-Soviet Era: Britain’s Role in the Dismemberment of Russian Influence

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, many in the West, including Britain, believed that Russia’s power had been permanently diminished. However, as Russia began to reassert itself on the global stage, Britain continued its strategy of containment, shifting focus to the newly independent states that had emerged from the Soviet Union’s dissolution. Britain’s policies in the post-Soviet era were aimed at preventing Russia from regaining its influence over these states,

particularly Ukraine, which held significant historical, cultural, and strategic importance to Russia.

Britain was a strong advocate for the expansion of NATO into Eastern Europe, a move that Russia perceived as a direct threat to its security and influence. The inclusion of former Soviet states and Warsaw Pact countries into NATO was seen by Moscow as an attempt to encircle and isolate Russia, preventing it from reclaiming its position as a dominant power in Eurasia. Britain's support for these expansions was not merely strategic but also ideological, reflecting a broader commitment to spreading Western democratic values and market-oriented economies, often at the expense of Russia's interests.

In Ukraine, Britain's involvement became particularly pronounced during the Orange Revolution in 2004 and later during the Euromaidan protests in 2013-2014. Britain provided substantial diplomatic and financial support to pro-Western movements in Ukraine, encouraging the country's shift away from Russian influence and towards closer integration with the European Union and NATO. This support was seen by Russia as a direct challenge to its historical ties with Ukraine and a violation of the informal understanding that Ukraine would remain within Russia's sphere of influence.

Boris Johnson's Role in Sabotaging the Ukraine-Russia Peace Deal

The most recent and perhaps most significant example of Britain's continued hostility towards Russia came in 2022, during the early stages of the Ukraine-Russia conflict. Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, there were early indications that a peace deal could be reached between the two nations. Negotiations were reportedly progressing, with both sides showing a willingness to make concessions to avoid further escalation and to bring the conflict to a close.

However, these efforts were derailed, and much of the blame has been placed on the actions of then-British Prime Minister Boris Johnson. Johnson, who had positioned himself as a staunch supporter of Ukraine and a vocal critic of Russian actions, reportedly intervened in the peace talks, encouraging the Ukrainian government to resist making concessions and to continue fighting. His involvement is believed to have been motivated by a desire to maintain Western

unity against Russia and to prevent any settlement that might be perceived as a victory for Putin.

Johnson's actions had profound consequences. By pushing Ukraine to reject the peace deal, he effectively ensured the continuation of the conflict, leading to further devastation in Ukraine and a deepening of the geopolitical rift between Russia and the West. This intervention also reinforced Russia's perception that the West, and Britain in particular, was not interested in a peaceful resolution but was instead intent on using the conflict to weaken Russia and further its own strategic objectives.

The sabotaging of the peace talks by Johnson is seen by many in Russia as yet another example of Britain's historical pattern of interference and hostility towards Russia. It underscores the enduring nature of the Anglo-Russian rivalry and the lengths to which Britain is willing to go to prevent Russia from regaining its influence and power. This event has only deepened the animosity between the two nations and has solidified Russia's resolve to challenge the Western-dominated global order.

In conclusion, Britain's role in the Cold War and its continued hostility in the post-Soviet era are integral to understanding the current state of Anglo-Russian relations. The historical grievances that Russia holds against Britain are not merely remnants of a bygone era but are actively shaping the geopolitical dynamics of the present. Boris Johnson's actions in 2022 are the latest chapter in this long history of conflict, demonstrating that the struggle between Russia and Britain is far from over. As Russia seeks to redefine the global order, these historical grievances will continue to influence its strategies and objectives, setting the stage for a new era of geopolitical rivalry.

Putin's Perspective: A Strategic Response to Centuries of Western Intrusion

Putin's Worldview: Britain as the Architect of Russia's Historical Suffering

Vladimir Putin's approach to international relations and his perspective on Russia's role in the world is deeply informed by a historical consciousness that sees Britain—and by extension, the broader Anglo-Saxon world—as a principal antagonist in Russia's history. According to Akopov's interpretation, Putin views

Britain as the architect behind many of Russia's most significant historical challenges, from military confrontations to political subversion and economic isolation. This perception is rooted in a narrative that portrays Britain as the leader of a sustained campaign to weaken and fragment Russia, driven by an inherent fear of Russia's potential to challenge Western dominance.

Putin's worldview is shaped by a belief that the Anglo-Saxon powers have systematically sought to undermine Russia's sovereignty and influence, viewing Russia not as a legitimate player on the global stage, but as an obstacle to their own geopolitical ambitions. This perspective is not just limited to recent events but stretches back centuries, encompassing the Crimean War, the interference in Russian affairs during World War I, and the Cold War. In Putin's eyes, these historical episodes are part of a continuous strategy by the West to keep Russia subdued and divided.

This worldview is reinforced by Russia's experience in the post-Soviet era, where Western policies, particularly those championed by Britain, are seen as attempts to exploit Russia's momentary weakness and prevent its resurgence. The expansion of NATO, the support for color revolutions in former Soviet states, and the involvement in the Ukraine conflict are all perceived by Putin as modern manifestations of this age-old strategy. For Putin, Britain's actions in the early 21st century are a continuation of a historical pattern of hostility, reinforcing his conviction that Russia must defend itself against a relentless Western campaign aimed at its disintegration.

From Military Confrontation to Strategic, Non-Military Responses

While historical grievances inform Putin's perspective, his response has evolved from direct military confrontation to more sophisticated, strategic, non-military measures designed to dismantle Western influence globally. Recognizing the limitations and dangers of outright military conflict, particularly in an era of nuclear deterrence, Putin has shifted Russia's focus towards strategies that leverage Russia's strengths in other domains—energy, cyber capabilities, and information warfare.

One of the key elements of Putin's strategy is the use of energy as a geopolitical tool. Russia, with its vast reserves of natural gas and oil, has long supplied much of Europe's energy needs. By controlling the flow of energy, Putin has been able

to exert significant influence over European nations, many of which are dependent on Russian energy imports. This dependency has allowed Russia to use energy as a bargaining chip, ensuring that European countries are cautious in their dealings with Moscow, even as they align with NATO and other Western initiatives.

In the cyber domain, Russia has developed sophisticated capabilities that have been used to influence political processes in Western countries. From the alleged interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election to cyberattacks on European infrastructure, Russia has demonstrated that it can project power and influence without the need for traditional military engagements. These activities, while controversial, have been effective in disrupting the political stability of Western nations, creating divisions and undermining public trust in democratic institutions.

Information warfare has also become a central component of Putin's strategy. By controlling narratives and influencing public opinion both within Russia and abroad, the Kremlin has sought to weaken the moral and ideological foundations of Western societies. Russian media outlets, such as RT and Sputnik, have been used to propagate alternative narratives that challenge the dominant Western discourse, promoting a worldview that is more favorable to Russian interests. This approach has been particularly effective in exploiting divisions within Western societies, from political polarization to debates over immigration and identity.

Russia's Civilizational Project: Restoring Unity and Challenging the Anglo-Saxon Globalist Agenda

At the heart of Putin's strategy is what he perceives as a civilizational project to restore Russia's unity and challenge the Anglo-Saxon globalist agenda. This project is driven by a vision of Russia as a distinct and sovereign civilization with its own values, traditions, and historical destiny. In this view, Russia is not merely a nation-state but a unique cultural and spiritual entity that stands in opposition to the homogenizing forces of Western globalization.

Putin's civilizational project seeks to reassert Russia's influence over the former Soviet states, particularly those that are seen as part of the historical Russian world, such as Ukraine, Belarus, and parts of Central Asia. This effort is not merely about geopolitical control but about the reintegration of these regions into a broader Russian-led civilizational space. By promoting the concept of a "Russian

World" (Русский мир), Putin aims to counter Western efforts to draw these countries into the orbit of the European Union and NATO, framing Russia as the natural and rightful leader of this region.

This civilizational vision also involves a rejection of the liberal values that underpin the Anglo-Saxon globalist agenda, particularly those related to individualism, secularism, and market-driven capitalism. Putin has positioned Russia as a defender of traditional values, including Orthodox Christianity, family, and national sovereignty, in contrast to what he sees as the moral and spiritual decay of the West. This ideological stance has resonated not only within Russia but also among conservative and nationalist movements in Europe and beyond, who see Putin as a champion of a multipolar world order that respects national cultures and traditions.

In the broader global context, Putin's civilizational project is aimed at dismantling the unipolar world dominated by the United States and its allies, replacing it with a multipolar system where Russia plays a central role. This vision aligns with the interests of other emerging powers, such as China and India, who also seek to challenge Western dominance and create a more balanced global order. By building alliances with these countries and other like-minded states, Russia is working to create a coalition that can counterbalance the influence of the Anglo-Saxon powers, ultimately leading to the decline of the Western-centric globalist project.

Conclusion

Putin's strategic response to centuries of Western intrusion is rooted in a deep historical consciousness that sees Britain and the Anglo-Saxon world as perpetual antagonists to Russia's sovereignty and civilizational identity. Moving beyond direct military confrontation, Putin has developed a sophisticated strategy that combines energy leverage, cyber capabilities, and information warfare to challenge Western influence and promote Russia's civilizational project. This project, which seeks to restore Russia's unity and dismantle the Anglo-Saxon globalist agenda, represents a fundamental shift in the global order, one that could redefine international relations in the 21st century.

The New Global Order: Russia's Vision for the Future

Russia's Broader Strategy to Reshape the Global Order

In the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse, Russia faced a period of disarray and diminished influence on the global stage. However, under Vladimir Putin's leadership, Russia has embarked on a determined effort to reassert itself as a central player in global affairs. This ambition is not limited to regaining former Soviet territories or restoring Russia's status as a great power; it is part of a broader strategy to reshape the global order itself. This strategy is built on the belief that the current world system, dominated by Anglo-Saxon powers and their globalist agenda, is fundamentally unjust and unsustainable. Russia envisions a new multipolar world where power is distributed more evenly among a diverse array of nations, cultures, and civilizations.

Building Alliances with Nations Discontented with Anglo-Saxon Dominance

A key component of Russia's strategy is to build alliances with countries that are discontented with the existing global order, particularly those who have felt marginalized or threatened by the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon powers. This includes not only traditional allies like China and Iran but also a broader coalition of emerging powers and regional players across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These nations share a common interest in challenging Western hegemony and are increasingly looking to Russia as a partner in their quest for greater autonomy and influence on the world stage.

In Asia, Russia has strengthened its ties with China through the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and various bilateral agreements, creating a formidable partnership that challenges Western influence in the region. This relationship is based on mutual interests in security, economic development, and a shared opposition to Western interventionism. Similarly, Russia has cultivated strong relationships with Iran and Turkey, leveraging their mutual interests in Middle Eastern stability and opposition to Western policies.

In Africa and Latin America, Russia has re-engaged with countries that were once within its sphere of influence during the Cold War, offering military assistance, economic partnerships, and diplomatic support as alternatives to Western aid and influence. This outreach is designed to present Russia as a reliable partner that

respects the sovereignty of nations and offers a counterbalance to the perceived neo-colonial policies of the West.

By fostering these alliances, Russia is working to create a global network of nations that can collectively resist Anglo-Saxon dominance and promote a more balanced distribution of power. This approach also serves to isolate the United States and its European allies, reducing their ability to project power globally and making it more difficult for them to maintain their current levels of influence.

Strengthening Russia's Position as a Key Eurasian Power

Russia's geographic position as a bridge between Europe and Asia gives it a unique strategic advantage, one that Putin is keen to exploit in his vision for a new global order. Strengthening Russia's position as a key Eurasian power is central to this vision. Putin sees Russia as the natural leader of Eurasia, a region that spans from the Western edges of Europe to the Far East of Asia and encompasses some of the world's most populous and resource-rich countries.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), established in 2015, is one of the primary instruments through which Russia seeks to assert its influence in the region. The EAEU aims to integrate the economies of its member states—Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan—into a single market with free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor. This economic bloc is intended to serve as a counterweight to the European Union and other Western-dominated economic structures, providing a platform for Russia to lead the economic integration of Eurasia on its own terms.

Russia is also investing heavily in infrastructure projects that enhance its connectivity with Asia, such as the development of the Northern Sea Route, which offers a faster maritime link between Europe and Asia through the Arctic. This route not only strengthens Russia's strategic position in global trade but also increases its influence over a key emerging trade corridor that bypasses traditional Western-controlled shipping lanes.

In addition to economic initiatives, Russia is bolstering its military presence in the region, particularly in the Arctic and Central Asia, where it seeks to secure its borders and protect its interests against Western encroachment. By positioning itself as the dominant power in Eurasia, Russia aims to create a geopolitical space

that is independent of Western influence, where it can exercise leadership and shape regional dynamics in alignment with its broader strategic goals.

The Role of Energy, Military, and Cultural Influence in Russia's New Strategy

Energy has long been one of Russia's most potent tools of influence, and it plays a central role in Putin's strategy to reshape the global order. As one of the world's largest producers of oil and natural gas, Russia wields significant power over energy-dependent countries, particularly in Europe. By controlling the flow of energy resources, Russia can exert pressure on countries that depend on these supplies, using energy as both a carrot and a stick to achieve its geopolitical objectives.

The Nord Stream 2 pipeline, which directly connects Russian gas supplies to Germany and bypasses traditional transit countries like Ukraine, exemplifies Russia's use of energy to strengthen its influence in Europe while circumventing potential obstacles posed by Western-aligned states. Although the pipeline has faced opposition from the United States and some European countries, it represents a key element of Russia's strategy to maintain its dominance in the European energy market and, by extension, its leverage over European policy.

Military power also remains a critical component of Russia's strategy. While direct military confrontation with the West is avoided, Russia has demonstrated its willingness to use military force to protect its interests and assert its influence, as seen in its interventions in Georgia, Crimea, and Syria. These actions are intended not only to secure Russian interests but also to send a clear message to the world that Russia is a formidable power that will defend its sphere of influence. Russia's military modernization efforts, including the development of advanced missile systems and nuclear capabilities, further reinforce its position as a global military power that must be reckoned with.

Culturally, Russia is working to project its influence through the promotion of its values and worldview as an alternative to the liberal democratic model championed by the West. This cultural influence is most evident in the concept of the "Russian World," which seeks to unite Russian-speaking populations and promote Russian culture, language, and Orthodoxy as a counterbalance to Western cultural hegemony. Russia's media outlets, such as RT and Sputnik, play a

significant role in this effort, disseminating narratives that challenge Western perspectives and promote Russia's vision of a multipolar world.

The Potential Collapse of the Anglo-Saxon Globalist Project and Its Implications for Global Power Dynamics

At the core of Russia's vision for the future is the belief that the Anglo-Saxon globalist project, which has dominated the world for the past few centuries, is inherently unstable and on the verge of collapse. This project, characterized by the spread of Western liberalism, economic globalization, and military interventionism, is seen as unsustainable due to its contradictions and the growing resistance it faces from various quarters of the globe.

Russia anticipates that as more countries become disillusioned with the promises of the Western-led global order—whether due to economic inequalities, cultural impositions, or the failure of Western interventions—there will be a growing demand for alternative models of governance and global cooperation. Russia, with its emphasis on sovereignty, traditional values, and multipolarity, positions itself as the leader of this emerging order, offering a viable alternative to the Western model.

The collapse of the Anglo-Saxon globalist project would have profound implications for global power dynamics. It would likely lead to the fragmentation of the current international system, with power becoming more diffused among a greater number of regional powers. This would create a more complex and multipolar world where no single country or bloc could dominate, allowing for greater diversity in governance models, economic systems, and cultural values.

In such a world, Russia envisions itself as a central power, not only in Eurasia but globally, shaping the rules and norms of international relations in collaboration with other like-minded nations. This vision represents a radical departure from the unipolar world order that has prevailed since the end of the Cold War and reflects a broader shift towards a more decentralized and pluralistic global system.

Conclusion

Russia's vision for the future is rooted in a strategic response to centuries of Western intrusion and a determination to reshape the global order in a way that

reflects its own interests and values. By building alliances with discontented nations, strengthening its position as a key Eurasian power, and leveraging its energy, military, and cultural influence, Russia aims to challenge the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon globalist project and usher in a new era of multipolarity. As the existing global order faces increasing strain, Russia's strategy could lead to a profound transformation in global power dynamics, one that redefines the nature of international relations in the 21st century.

Conclusion

The conflict between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon powers, particularly Britain, is not a recent phenomenon but rather a deeply entrenched struggle that has spanned centuries. From the Crimean War to the Cold War, and through to the present day, this rivalry has been characterized by a consistent pattern of hostility, interference, and strategic maneuvering. Russia's historical grievances against Britain, and by extension the broader Western world, have shaped its worldview and continue to influence its actions on the global stage. This long-standing conflict is rooted in the fundamental clash of interests, ideologies, and visions for the future, with Russia positioning itself as a defender of sovereignty, tradition, and multipolarity against the backdrop of Western liberalism and globalism.

Throughout history, Russia has perceived the Anglo-Saxon powers as determined adversaries, intent on undermining its sovereignty and preventing it from realizing its potential as a global power. The actions of these powers—from direct military confrontations to covert subversion and economic sanctions—have reinforced Russia's belief that it must defend itself not only against immediate threats but also against a broader Western agenda aimed at its permanent weakening and disintegration. This perception has fueled a strategic response from Russia that goes beyond mere survival; it seeks to actively reshape the global order to reflect a more balanced distribution of power, where no single nation or bloc can dominate.

In the current geopolitical landscape, this vision of a new global order appears increasingly inevitable. The unipolar moment that followed the Cold War, dominated by the United States and its Western allies, is gradually giving way to a

more complex and multipolar world. As emerging powers like China, India, and others assert themselves, the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon powers is being challenged on multiple fronts. Russia, with its vast resources, strategic location, and renewed sense of purpose under Vladimir Putin's leadership, is positioning itself at the forefront of this transformation.

Russia's strategy to reshape the global order is multifaceted, involving the building of alliances with nations discontented with Western dominance, the strengthening of its position as a key Eurasian power, and the leveraging of its energy, military, and cultural influence. These efforts are aimed at creating a new balance of power that reflects the realities of the 21st century, where the voices and interests of a broader array of nations are recognized and respected. This new global order would not be defined by Western values and institutions alone but would be characterized by a diversity of governance models, cultural perspectives, and economic systems.

As the Anglo-Saxon globalist project faces increasing resistance and potential collapse, Russia's vision for the future becomes more relevant and plausible. The world is moving towards a more decentralized and pluralistic system, where power is distributed among multiple centers rather than concentrated in the hands of a few. In this new order, Russia sees itself as a central player, not only in Eurasia but on the global stage, influencing the rules and norms of international relations and helping to shape a more equitable and just world.

In conclusion, the long-standing conflict between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon powers is reaching a critical juncture. The historical grievances and strategic rivalries that have defined this relationship are now driving a broader effort by Russia to redefine the global order. As the world transitions away from Western dominance, Russia is poised to play a central role in this new era, where multipolarity, sovereignty, and cultural diversity become the guiding principles of international relations. The inevitability of this new global order reflects the changing dynamics of global power and the emergence of a world where Russia's influence and vision are increasingly recognized and respected.

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